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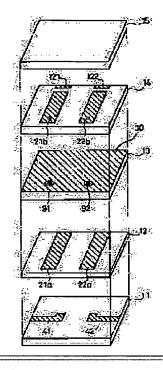
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#### (54) DIELECTRIC FILTER

## (57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To provide a dielectric filter which has a compact structure and a small area occupied for mounting. CONSTITUTION: The resonant lines 21a and 21b constructing partly a resonant element are set on a dielectric layer 12, and an inner ground electrode 30 is formed on a dielectric layer 13 which is put on the layer 12. The resonance lines 21b and 22b constructing partly the resonant element are set on a dielectric layer 14 which is put on the layer 13. The front end parts of both lines 21a and 21b are connected to each other via a through hole 91 filled with a conductor. Thus a 1/4 wavelength type strip line resonant element is obtained at the input side. Meanwhile the front end parts of both lines 22b and 22a are connected to each other via a through hole 92 filled with a conductor. Thus a 1/4 wavelength type strip line resonant element is obtained at the output side respectively.



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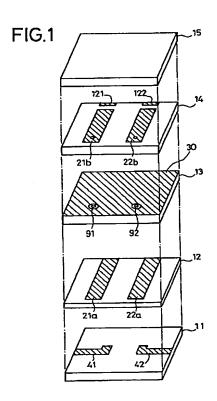
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# (54)【発明の名称】 誘電体フィルタ

# (57) 【要約】

【目的】小型化され、実装したときの占有面積が小さな 誘電体フィルタを提供する。

【構成】誘電体層12上に共振素子の一部を構成する共振線路21aおよび21bを形成する。誘電体層12上に積層される誘電体層13上に内部アース電極30を形成する。誘電体層13上に積層される誘電体層14上に共振素子の一部を構成する共振線路21bおよび22bを形成する。共振線路21bの前端部および共振線路21bの前端部が内部に導体が充填されたビアホール91によって接続されて入力側の1/4波長型ストリップライン共振素子を構成し、共振線路22bの前端部おけび共振線路22aの前端部が内部に導体が充填されたビアホール92によって接続されて出力側の1/4波長型ストリップライン共振素子を構成する。



## 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】アース電極間の誘電体中に共振素子が形成されているストリップライン型の誘電体フィルタにおいて、前記共振素子が上下に設けられた2層以上のストリップライン型の共振線路を備えていることを特徴とする誘電体フィルタ。

【請求項2】請求項1記載の誘電体フィルタにおいて、前記共振素子が片端短絡型の共振素子であって、前記共振素子の開放端が存在するアース電極間の誘電体層の厚さが前記共振素子の短絡端が存在するアース電極間の誘電体層の厚さよりも薄いことを特徴とする誘電体フィルタ。

【請求項3】請求項1または2記載の誘電体フィルタにおいて、前記共振素子を構成する2層以上の共振線路のうち、少なくとも1層の共振線路が存在するアース電極間の誘電率が他の層の共振線路が存在するアース電極間の誘電体層の誘電率よりも小さいことを特徴とする誘電体フィルタ。

#### 【発明の詳細な説明】

#### [0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は誘電体フィルタに関し、特に携帯用電話機等の高周波回路無線機器に利用する高 周波回路フィルタやアンテナデュプレクサ等に使用され る誘電体フィルタに関する。

## [0002]

【従来の技術】図18、図19はそれぞれ本発明者達が 案出した誘電体フィルタの模式展開図および斜視図である。

【0003】この誘電体フィルタにおいては、図18に示すように、まず、誘電体層11上に一端部が後記する入力側の共振素子21の一部に重なる入力用電極41および一端部が後記する出力側の共振素子22の一部に重なる出力用電極42を形成し、誘電体層11上に積層10に電気的に接続される1/4波長型ストリップライン共振器からなる共振素子21および22を所定の間電電気的に接続されかつ他端部がアース電極70に電気的に接続されかつ他端部が共振素子21、22を対向する電でで発売されかつ他端部が共振素子21、22と対向する電でででの距離れて共振素子21、22と対向する電ででででででででである。

【0004】次に、図19に示すように、積層体100の表面、並びに入力端子部61と出力端子部62を除いた側面および裏面にアース電極70を形成し、積層体100の側面および裏面に形成した入力端子部61内にアース電極70から電気的に絶縁され、かつ入力用電極41に電気的に接続される入力端子51と、積層体100の側面および裏面に形成した出力端子部62内にアース

電極70から電気的に絶縁され、かつ出力用電極42に 電気的に接続される出力端子52を形成して構成してい た。

#### [0005]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、このような誘電体フィルタが用いられる携帯用電話機端末等においては、小型化の要求が特に強まっており、それにつれてその内部に用いられる誘電体フィルタも小型化し、その占有面積を小さくすることが強く要求されるようになってきているが、上述した構造の誘電体フィルタにおいては共振素子21、22がそれぞれ例えばほぼ1/4波長の長さを同一面内において持つ必要があるために、その占有面積を小さくすることが困難であった。

【0006】従って、本発明の目的は、小型化され、実装したときの占有面積が小さな誘電体フィルタを提供することにある。

#### [0007]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明によれば、アース電極間の誘電体中に共振素子が形成されているストリップライン型の誘電体フィルタにおいて、前記共振素子が上下に設けられた2層以上のストリップライン型の共振線路を備えていることを特徴とする誘電体フィルタが得られる。

#### [0008]

【作用】本発明においては、共振素子が上下に設けられた2層以上のストリップライン型の共振線路を備えているから、共振素子による占有面積を小さくでき、その結果、誘電体フィルタの占有面積を小さくできる。

【0009】上層の共振線路と下層の共振線路との接続は、誘電体フィルタの側面に設けた接続用電極で行ってもよいし、上層の共振線路と下層の共振線路との間の誘電体層中に設けられその内部に導体を充填したビアホールによって行ってもよいし、上層の共振線路と下層の共振線路との間の誘電体層中に設けられ、その内部には導体は充填しないが、その側面に導体を設けたスルーホールによって行ってもよい。

【0010】ビアホールやスルーホールによって上層の共振線路と下層の共振線路とを接続すれば、これらによって構成される共振素子は誘電体フィルタの外部に露出することがないので、フィルタ特性に対する外部からの影響を小さくすることができる。また、上層の共振線路と下層の共振線路との接続を、誘電体フィルタの側面に設けた接続用電極で行った場合には、上層の共振線路の前端部と下層の共振線路の前端部とを誘電体フィルタの側面に露出させることになるので、上層の共振線路の大振線路が延在する方向の長さを短くすることができる。

【 O O 1 1】共振素子としては、片端を短絡し他端を開放した片端短絡型の共振素子や、両端を開放した両端開放型の共振素子を用いることができる。また、誘電体フ

ィルタとしては、短絡端を同一方向に配置したコムライン型のフィルタや、短絡端を交互に配置したインターデジタル型のフィルタに適用することができる。

【0012】共振素子として、片端短絡型の共振素子を用いる場合には共振素子の開放端が存在するアース電極間の誘電体層の厚さを共振素子の短絡端が存在するアース電極間の誘電体層の厚さよりも薄くすることによって、共振素子の開放端部分はよりアースに近くなり、共振素子の開放端部分とアース電極との間には静電容量が形成され、この静電容量も共振素子を等価変換したときの並列共振回路の静電容量に付加されることになる。従って、共振周波数を同一とすれば並列共振回路のインダクタンスは小さくてすむことになり、その結果共振素子の長さも短くなり、誘電体フィルタの長さも短くなる。

【0013】また、共振素子を構成する2層以上の共振 線路のうち、少なくとも1層の共振線路が存在するアー ス電極間の誘電体層の誘電率を他の層の共振線路が存在 するアース電極間の誘電体層の誘電率よりも小さくする ことによって、誘電率が小さい誘電体層内に存在する共 振線路間の結合を大きくすることができるので、設計の 自由度を増すことができる。

【0014】さらに、共振素子として片端短絡型の共振素子を用いる場合には、開放端が存在する誘電体層の誘電率と短絡端が存在する誘電体の誘電率とを異ならせることによって、開放端に近い部分の共振線路の特性インピーダンスと短絡端に近い部分の共振線路の特性インピーダンスとを大きく異ならせることができるから、誘電体フィルタのスプリアス特性を改善することができる。

【0015】また、本発明はトラップフィルタにも適用でき、この場合の共振素子は、2層以上の共振線路によって構成されるインダクタンス成分と、共振線路と入力端子との間隙で形成される容量成分とによって構成される。

## [0016]

【実施例】以下、本発明の実施例を添付の図面を参照して説明する。

【OO17】図1は、本発明の第1の実施例の模式展開図であり、図2は本実施例の斜視図であり、図3は図2のX-X線断面図である。

【0018】誘電体層11上に一端部が後記する入力側の共振線路21aの一部に重なる入力用電極41および一端部が後記する出力側の共振線路22aの一部に重なる出力用電極42を形成する。

【0019】誘電体層11上に積層される誘電体層12上に一端部(後端部)が後記するアース電極 70に電気的に接続され入力側の1/4波長型ストリップライン共振素子の一部を構成する共振線路21aおよび一端部

(後端部)が後記するアース電極70に電気的に接続され出力側の1/4波長型ストリップライン共振素子の一部を構成する共振線路21bを所定の間隔をもって形成

する。

【0020】誘電体層12上に積層される誘電体層13上に内部アース電極30を形成する。なお、誘電体層13には共振線路21aおよび後記する共振線路21bを接続するためのビアホール91および共振線路22aおよび後記する共振線路22bを接続するためのビアホール92が内部アース電極30とそれぞれ電気的に絶縁されて設けられ、これらのビアホール91、92内には導体が充填される。

【0021】誘電体層13上に積層される誘電体層14上に入力側の1/4波長型ストリップライン共振素子の一部を構成する共振線路21bおよび出力側の1/4波長型ストリップライン共振素子の一部を構成する共振線路22bを所定の間隔をもって形成する。共振線路21bおよび共振線路22bの後端部がそれぞれ入力側の1/4波長型ストリップライン共振素子の開放端および出力側の1/4波長型ストリップライン共振素子の開放端である。

【0022】誘電体層14上に設けられた共振線路21bの前端部および誘電体層12上に設けられた共振線路21aの前端部が誘電体層13内に設けられ内部に導体が充填されたピアホール91によって接続されて入力側の1/4波長型ストリップライン共振素子を構成し、誘電体層14上に設けられた共振線路22bの前端部および誘電体層12上に設けられた共振線路22aの前端部が誘電体層13内に設けられ内部に導体が充填されたピアホール92によって接続されて出力側の1/4波長型ストリップライン共振素子を構成する。

【0023】さらに、一端部がアース電極70に電気的に接続されかつ他端部が共振線路21b、22bの開放端から所定の距離離れて共振線路21、22とそれぞれ対向する電極121、122を誘電体層14上に形成して入力側の共振素子および出力側の共振素子の間を誘導結合させる。

【0024】誘電体層14上に表面にアース電極70が 形成される誘電体層15を積層して、誘電体層11、1 2、13、14および15を一体に構成し、その後焼成 して積層体100を形成する。

【0025】次に、図2に示すように、積層体100の表面、並びに入力端子部61と出力端子部62を除いた側面および裏面にアース電極70を形成し、積層体100の側面および裏面に形成した入力端子部61内にアース電極70および内部アース電極30から電気的に絶縁され、かつ入力用電極41に電気的に接続される入力端子51と、積層体100の側面および裏面に形成した出力端子部62内にアース電極70および内部アース電極30から電気的に絶縁され、かつ出力用電極42に電気的に接続される出力端子52を形成する。

【0026】以上のようにして構成した本実施例の誘電 体フィルタにおいては、1/4波長型共振素子は誘電体 層12上の共振線路21a、22aおよび誘電体層14 上の共振線路21b、22bによってそれぞれ構成されるから、誘電体フィルタの共振線路21a、22a、2 1b、22bの延在方向の長さaが短くなり、従って、 実装時の占有面積を小さくできる。また、本実施例においては、誘電体層12上の共振線路21a、22aと誘電体層14上の共振線路21b、22bとを誘電体層1 3内に設け導体がその内部に充填されたビアホール9 1、92によってそれぞれ接続しているから、これらによって構成される共振素子は誘電体フィルタの外部に露出することがないので、フィルタ特性に対する外部からの影響を小さくすることができる。

【0027】次に、本発明の第1の実施例の誘電体フィルタの製造方法について説明する。

【0028】本誘電体フィルタは共振線路21a、22a、21b、22b、電極121、122、入力用電極41および出力用電極42、内部アース電極30並びにピアホール91、92内の導体を完全に誘電体中に内蔵することから、共振線路21a、22a、21b、22b、電極121、122、入力用電極41および出力用電極42、内部アース電極30並びにピアホール91、92内の導体には損失の少ない比抵抗の低いものを用いることが望ましく、低抵抗のAg系、若しくはCu系の導体を用いることが好ましい。

【0029】使用する誘電体としては、信頼性が高く誘電 $\varepsilon \gamma$ が大きいために小型化が可能となるセラミックス誘電体が好ましい。

【0030】また、製造方法としては、セラミックス粉末の成形体に導体ペーストを塗布して電極パターンを形成した後、各々の成形体を積層しさらに焼成して緻密化し、導体がその内部に積層された状態でセラミックス誘電体と一体化することが望ましい。

【OO32】 - 例として、BaO-TiO2 - Nd2 2 3 - Bi2 O3 系組成の粉末にZnO-B2 O3 - Si O2 系ガラス粉末を混合し、混合粉末を得た。次いで、 この混合粉末に、アクリル系有機パインダー、可塑剤、トルエンおよびアルコール系の溶剤を加え、アルミナ玉石で充分に混合してスラリーとした。そして、このスラリーを用いて、ドクターブレード法により、O. 2 mm ~ O. 5 mmの厚みのグリーンシートを作成した。

【0033】次に、上記第1の実施例の場合は、銀ペーストを導体ペーストとして図1に示した導体パターンをそれぞれ印刷し、次いで、これら導体パターンが印刷されたグリーンシートの厚みを調整するため必要なグリーンシートを重ねて図1の構造となるように重ね、積層した後、900℃で焼成して、積層体100を得た。焼成後の誘電体の比誘電率 εr は80であった。

【0034】上記のように構成した積層体100の上面、すなわち誘電体層15の全表面対応面、ならびに入力端子部61、出力端子部62を除く側面および底面に図2に示すように銀電極からなるアース電極70を印刷し、さらにアース電極70から電気的に絶縁し、かつ入力用電極41、出力用電極42に各別に電気的に接続する銀電極を入力端子部61、出力端子部62内に入力端子51、出力端子52として印刷し、印刷した電極を850℃で焼きつけて本実施例の誘電体フィルタを形成した。

【0035】本実施例においては、共振素子の開放端が存在する誘電体層Aの厚さおよび共振素子の短絡側が存在する誘電体層Bの厚さは同一であり、それぞれ2mmあった。また、誘電体フィルタの共振線路21a、22a、21b、22bの延在方向の長さaは3.5mmであり、誘電体フィルタの幅bは5mmであり、中心周波数は1800MHzであった。

【0036】比較のために、図18、19に示した誘電体フィルタを本実施例に使用した材料を用いて本実施例と同様な方法で形成した。この場合には、誘電体フィルタの共振素子の延在方向の長さaは6mm、誘電体フィルタの幅bは5mm、厚さは2mmであり、中心周波数は1800MHzであった。この結果と第1の実施例の誘電体フィルタの寸法を比較すれば、第1の実施例の誘電体フィルタの厚さは厚いが、共振素子の延在方向の長さaは短く、従って、実装時における誘電体フィルタの占有面積も小さくなっていることがわかる。

【0037】次に、本発明の第2の実施例について説明する。

【0038】図4は、本発明の第2の実施例の模式展開図であり、図5は本実施例の斜視図であり、図6は図5のX-X線断面図である。

【0039】上記第1の実施例においては、共振線路2 1 a、21 bによって構成される入力側の共振素子および共振線路22a、22 bによって構成される出力側の 共振素子は片側短絡型の共振素子であったが、本実施例 においては、共振線路21a、21 bによって構成され る入力側の共振素子および共振線路22a、22 bによ って構成される出力側の共振素子が両端開放型の共振素子である点が第1の実施例と異なるが、他の構成は上記第1の実施例と同様である。

【0040】本実施例においても、共振素子は誘電体層 12上の共振線路21a、22aおよび誘電体層 14上の共振線路21b、22bによってそれぞれ構成されるから、誘電体フィルタの共振線路21a、22a、21b、22bの延在方向の長さaが短くなり、従って、実装時の占有面積を小さくできる。また、本実施例においても、誘電体層 12上の共振線路21a、22aと誘電体層 14上の共振線路21b、22bとを誘電体層 13内に設け導体がその内部に充填されたビアホール91、92によってそれぞれ接続しているから、これらによって構成される共振素子は誘電体フィルタの外部に露出することがないので、フィルタ特性に対する外部からの影響を小さくすることができる。

【0041】本実施例においても、第1の実施例に使用した材料と同じものを使用し、第1の実施例と同一の方法で誘電体フィルタを作成した。その結果、共振素子の開放端が存在する誘電体層の厚さAおよび共振素子の短絡側が存在する誘電体層の厚さBは同一であり、それぞれ2mmあった。また、誘電体フィルタの共振線路21a、22a、21b、22bの延在方向の長さaは3.5mmであり、誘電体フィルタの幅bは5mmであり、中心周波数は900MHzであった。

【0042】次に、本発明の第3の実施例について説明する。

【0043】図7は、本発明の第3の実施例の模式展開図であり、図8は本実施例の斜視図であり、図9は図8のX-X線断面図である。

【0044】上記第1の実施例においては、共振素子の開放端が存在する誘電体層Aの厚さおよび共振素子の短絡側が存在する誘電体層Bの厚さを同一とし、さらに、誘電体層12上の共振線路21a、22aと誘電体層13内に設け導体がその内部に充填されたピアホール91、92によってそれぞれ接続したが、本実施例においては、共不の短絡側が存在する誘電体層Aの厚さを共振素子の開放端が存在する誘電体層Aの厚さを共振表の短絡側が存在する誘電体層Bの厚さよりも薄くする表ともに誘電体層12上の共振線路21a、22aと誘電体層14上の共振線路21b、22bとを積層体100の側面に設けた接続用電極81、82によってそれぞれ接続した点が第1の実施例と異なるが、他の構成は上記第1の実施例と同様である。

【0045】本実施例において、共振素子の開放端が存在する誘電体層Aの厚さを共振素子の短絡側が存在する 誘電体層Bの厚さよりも薄くすることによって、共振素子の開放端部分はよりアースに近くなり、共振素子の開放端部分とアース電極との間には静電容量が形成され、この静電容量も共振素子を等価変換したときの並列共振 回路の静電容量に付加されることになる。従って、共振 周波数を同一とすれば並列共振回路のインダクタンスは 小さくてすむことになり、その結果共振素子の長さも短 くなり、誘電体フィルタの長さも短くなる。

【0046】また、本実施例においては、誘電体層12上の共振線路21a、22aと誘電体層14上の共振線路21b、22bとを積層体100の側面に設けた接続用電極81、82によってそれぞれ接続しているから、誘電体層12上の共振線路21a、22aの前端部と誘電体層14上の共振線路21b、22bの前端部とを誘電体フィルタの側面に露出させることになるので、共振線路21a、22aおよび共振線路21b、22bが設けられる誘電体層12、14の共振線路が延在する方向の長さを短くすることができる。

【0047】本実施例においては、積層体100の前側面に誘電体層12上の共振線路21a、22aと誘電体層14上の共振線路21b、22bとをそれぞれ接続するための接続用電極81、82を設けるから、この接続用電極81、82がアースされるのを避けるために誘電体層13上に設けられる内部アース電極13は誘電体層13の前端部までは延在させていない。

【0048】次に、本実施例の誘電体フィルタの製造方法について説明する。本実施例においても、第1の実施例において使用したグリーンシートを用い、銀ペーストを導体ペーストとして図7に示した導体パターンをそれぞれ印刷し、次いで、これらに導体パターンが印刷されたグリーンシートの厚みを調整するために必要なグリーンシートを重ねて図7の構造となるように積層した後、900℃で焼成して積層体100を形成した。

【0049】上記のように構成した積層体100の上面、すなわち誘電体層15の全表面対応面、ならびに入力端子部61、出力端子部62を除く左右側面、後側面および底面に図2に示すように銀電極からなるアース電極70を印刷し、また、アース電極70から電気的に絶縁し、かつ入力用電極41、出力用電極42に各別に電気的に接続する銀電極を入力端子部61、出力端子62内に入力端子51、出力端子52として印刷し、さらに、積層体100の前側面に誘電体層12上の共振線路21b、22bとをそれぞれ接続する接続用電極81、82を印刷し、印刷した電極を850℃で焼きつけて本実施例の誘電体フィルタを形成した。

【0050】本実施例においては、共振素子の開放端が存在する誘電体層Aの厚さは共振素子の短絡側が存在する誘電体層Bの厚さよりも薄く、それぞれ0.5mm、1.6mmあった。また、誘電体フィルタの共振線路21a、22a、21b、22bの延在方向の長さaは2.5mmであり、誘電体フィルタの幅bは5mmであり、中心周波数は1800MHzであった。

【0051】本実施例においては、誘電体フィルタの共

振素子の延在方向の長さaを第1の実施例よりも短くでき、より小型化された誘電体フィルタが得られた。

【0052】次に、本発明の第4の実施例について説明する。

【0053】図10は、本発明の第4の実施例の模式展開図であり、図11は本実施例の斜視図であり、図12は図11のX-X線断面図である。

【0054】上記第1の実施例においては、共振素子の開放端が存在する誘電体層Aの厚さおよび共振素子の短絡側が存在する誘電体層Bの厚さを同一とし、さらに、誘電体層14上に共振線路21b、22bに加えて一端部がアース電極70に電気的に接続されかつ他端部が共振線路21b、22bの開放端から所定の距離離れて共振線路21、22とそれぞれ対向する電極121、122を設けたが、本実施例においては、共振素子の開放端が存在する誘電体層Aの厚さを共振素子の短絡側が存在する誘電体層Bの厚さよりも薄くするとともに誘電体層14上には電極121、122を設けず共振線路21b、22bのみを設けた点が第1の実施例と異なるが、他の構成は上記第1の実施例と同様である。

【0055】本実施例においても、共振素子の開放端が存在する誘電体層Aの厚さを共振素子の短絡側が存在する誘電体層Bの厚さよりも薄くすることによって、共振素子の開放端部分はよりアースに近くなり、共振素子の開放端部分とアース電極との間には静電容量が形成され、この静電容量も共振素子を等価変換したときの並列共振回路の静電容量に付加されることになる。従って、共振周波数を同一とすれば並列共振回路のインダクタンスは小さくてすむことになり、その結果共振素子の長さも短くなり、誘電体フィルタの長さも短くなる。

【0056】本実施例においても、第1の実施例に使用した材料と同じものを使用し、第1の実施例と同一の方法で誘電体フィルタを作成した。その結果、共振素子の開放端が存在する誘電体層Aの厚さは0.5mmであり、共振素子の短絡側が存在する誘電体層Bの厚さは1.6mmであった。また、誘電体フィルタの共振線路21a、22a、21b、22bの延在方向の長さaは3.0mmであり、誘電体フィルタの幅bは5mmであり、中心周波数は1800MHzであった。

【0057】本実施例においては、誘電体フィルタの共振素子の延在方向の長さaを第1の実施例よりも短くでき、より小型化された誘電体フィルタが得られた。

【0058】また、本実施例においては、誘電体層12上の共振線路21a、22aと誘電体層14上の共振線路21b、22bとを誘電体層13内に設け導体がその内部に充填されたビアホール91、92によってそれぞれ接続しているから、誘電体フィルタの共振素子の延在方向の長さaは第3の実施例よりも若干長くなったが、共振線路21a、22a、21b、22bおよびビアホール91、92によって構成される共振素子は誘電体フ

ィルタの外部に露出することがないので、フィルタ特性 に対する外部からの影響を小さくすることができる。

【0059】次に、本発明の第5の実施例について説明する。

【0060】本実施例の誘電体フィルタの構造は図7、8、9を参照して説明した第3の実施例と同じであるが、使用した誘電体材料が多少異なっている。

【0061】すなわち、本実施例においても、共振素子の開放端が存在する誘電体層Aの厚さを共振素子の短絡側が存在する誘電体層Bの厚さよりも薄くする点は第3の実施例と同じであるが、共振素子の開放端が存在する誘電体層Aには第3の実施例に使用した誘電体材料と同じ材料であるBaOーTiO2ーNd223ーBi2O3系組成の粉末にZnOーB2O3ーSiO2系ガラスを開するが共振素子の短絡端が存在する誘電体層BにはBaOーTiO2ーZnO系組成の粉末にZnOーB2O3ーSiO2系ガラスを混合した混合粉末を用いたグリーンシートを使用して、共振素子の開放端が存在する誘電体層Aの誘電率よりも共振素子の短絡端が存在する誘電体層Bの誘電率の方を小さくする点が第3の実施例と異なっている。

【OO62】なお、本実施例のように、一つの誘電体フィルタ中に異なった誘電体材料を用いる場合には、焼成後のそりや曲りを回避するために、誘電体層Aに使用するグリーンシートおよび誘電体層Bに使用するグリーンシートの焼成時の収縮率が大きく異ならないようにすることが好ましい。

【0063】次に、本実施例の誘電体フィルタの製造方法について説明する。本実施例においては、上述した2種類のグリーンシートを用い、銀ペーストを導体ペーストとして図7に示した導体パターンをそれぞれ印刷し、次いで、これらに導体パターンが印刷されたグリーンシートの厚みを調整するために必要なグリーンシートを重ねて図7の構造となるように積層した後、900℃で焼成して積層体100を形成した。焼成後の誘電体層Aの比誘電率は80であり、誘電体層Bの比誘電率は32であり、共振素子の開放端が存在する誘電体層Aの誘電率よりも共振素子の短絡端が存在する誘電体層Bの誘電率の方が小さかった。

【0064】このようにして形成した誘電体フイルタにおいて、共振素子の開放端が存在する誘電体層Aの厚さは0.5mmであり、共振素子の短絡側が存在する誘電体層Bの厚さは1.6mmであった。また、誘電体フィルタの共振線路21a、22a、21b、22bの延在方向の長さaは3.0mmであり、誘電体フィルタの幅bは5mmであり、中心周波数は1800MHzであった。

【OO65】本実施例においても、誘電体フィルタの共振素子の延在方向の長さaを短くでき、より小型化され

た誘電体フィルタが得られた。

【0066】また、本実施例においては、共振素子の短絡端が存在する誘電体層Bの誘電率を小さくしたから共振素子間の結合が強くなり、より広帯域化された誘電体フィルタが得られた。

【0067】さらに、本実施例においては、共振素子の 開放端が存在する誘電体層Aは誘電率が大きく、誘電体 層の厚さは薄いのに対して、共振素子の短絡端が存在す る誘電体層Bは誘電率が小さく、誘電体層の厚さは厚い から、共振素子の開放端側の特性インピーダンスは短絡 端側の特性インピーダンスよりも小さくなり誘電体フィ ルタのスプリアス特性も改善できた。

【0068】次に、本発明の第6の実施例について説明する。上記第1乃至第4の実施例においては、本発明を共振素子間の結合を利用したバンドパスフィルタに適用した場合について説明したが、本実施例においては誘電体トラップフィルタに適用した場合について説明する。

【0069】図13は、本発明の第6の実施例の模式展 開図であり、図14は本実施例の斜視図であり、図15 は図14のX-X線断面図である。

【0070】誘電体層12上にインダクタンス成分の一部を構成する共振線路23aおよび共振線路23aと誘電体層を挟んで容量成分を構成する入力端子53を形成する。なお、共振線路23aの後端部が後記するビアホール93内の導体によって後記する共振線路23bの後端部と接続される。

【0071】誘電体層12上に積層される誘電体層13上に内部アース電極30を形成する。なお、誘電体層13には共振線路23aおよび後記する共振線路23bを接続するためのビアホール93が内部アース電極30と電気的に絶縁されて設けられ、このビアホール93内には導体が充填される。

【0072】誘電体層13上に積層される誘電体層14上に共振線路23aとともにインダクタンス成分を形成する共振線路23bを形成する。共振線路23bの後端部がビアホール93内の導体によって共振線路23aの後端部と接続され、共振線路23bの前端部が後記するアース電極70と接続される。

【0073】誘電体層14上に表面にアース電極70が 形成される誘電体層15を積層して、誘電体層12、1 3、14および15を一体に構成し、その後焼成して積 層体100を形成する。

【0074】次に、図14、図15に示すように、積層体100の上面、並びに前面を除いた側面および入力端子部を除いた裏面にアース電極70を形成し、積層体100の前面に、アース電極70および共振素子23bの前端部および内部アース電極30の前端部とそれぞれ接続されるアース電極71並びにアース電極70と電気的に絶縁されかつ入力端子53に電気的に接続される入力端子54を形成し、積層体100の裏面にアース電極7

Oと電気的に絶縁されかつ入力端子54に電気的に接続される入力端子55を形成する。

【0075】図16は本実施例の誘電体トラップフィルタの等価回路図を示したものである。インダクタンス成分212は共振線路23aおよび23bによって構成され、容量成分211は共振線路23aの前端部と入力端子53との間隙によって構成されている。このようにして構成されたフィルタは、図17に示すような周波数特性を示し、このフィルタを回路中に付加することにより特定の周波数信号を大きく減衰させることができる。

【0076】以上のようにして構成した本実施例の誘電体トラップフィルタにおいては、インダクタンス成分212は誘電体層12上の共振線路23aおよび誘電体層14上の共振線路23bによって構成されるから、誘電体フィルタの共振線路23a、23bの延在方向の長さが短くなり、従って、実装時の占有面積を小さくできる。また、本実施例においても、誘電体層12上の共振線路23aと誘電体層14上の共振線路23bとを誘電体層13内に設け導体がその内部に充填されたピアホル93によってそれぞれ接続しているから、これらによって構成される共振線路は誘電体フィルタの外部に露出することがないので、フィルタ特性に対する外部からの影響を小さくすることができる。

【0077】次に、本実施例の誘電体フィルタの製造方法について説明する。本実施例においても、第1の実施例において使用したグリーンシートを用い、銀ペーストを導体ペーストとして図13に示した導体パターンをそれぞれ印刷し、次いで、これらに導体パターンが印刷されたグリーンシートの厚みを調整するために必要なグリーンシートを重ねて図13の構造となるように積層した後、900℃で焼成して積層体100を形成した。

【0078】上記のように構成した積層体100の上面、並びに前面を除いた側面および入力端子部を除いた裏面に図14、図15に示すように銀電極からなるアース電極70を印刷し、また、積層体100の前面に、アース電極70および共振素子23bの前端部および内部アース電極30の前端部とそれぞれ接続される銀電極をアース電極71として並びにアース電極70と電気的に接続される銀電をを入力端子53に電気的に接続される銀電極を入力端子54に電気的に接続される銀電極を入力端子55として印刷し、印刷した電極を850℃で焼きつけて本実施例の誘電体フィルタを形成した。

#### [0079]

【発明の効果】本発明においては、共振素子が上下に設けられた2層以上のストリップライン型の共振線路を備えているから、共振素子による占有面積を小さくでき、その結果、誘電体フィルタの占有面積を小さくできる。 【0080】共振素子として、片端短絡型の共振素子を 用いる場合には共振素子の開放端が存在するアース電極間の誘電体層の厚さを共振素子の短絡端が存在するアース電極間の誘電体層の厚さよりも薄くすることによって、共振素子の開放端部分はよりアースに近くなり、共振素子の開放端部分とアース電極との間には静電容量が形成され、この静電容量も共振素子を等価変換したときの並列共振回路の静電容量に付加されることになる。従って、共振周波数を同一とすれば並列共振回路のインダクタンスは小さくてすむことになり、その結果共振素子の長さも短くなり、誘電体フィルタの長さも短くなる。

【 O O 8 1 】また、共振素子を構成する2層以上の共振 線路のうち、少なくとも1層の共振線路が存在するアー ス電極間の誘電体層の誘電率を他の層の共振線路が存在 するアース電極間の誘電体層の誘電率よりも小さくする ことによって、誘電率が小さい誘電体層内に存在する共 振線路間の結合を大きくすることができるので、設計の 自由度を増すことができる。

【 O O 8 2 】 さらに、共振素子として片端短絡型の共振素子を用いる場合には、開放端が存在する誘電体層の誘電率と短絡端が存在する誘電体の誘電率とを異ならせることによって、開放端に近い部分の共振線路の特性インピーダンスと短絡端に近い部分の共振線路の特性インピーダンスとを大きく異ならせることができるから、誘電体フィルタのスプリアス特性を改善することができる。

## 【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の第1の実施例の積層型誘電体フィルタ を説明するための模式展開図である。

【図2】本発明の第1の実施例の積層型誘電体フィルタ を説明するための斜視図である。

【図3】図2のX-X線断面図である。

【図4】本発明の第2の実施例の積層型誘電体フィルタ を説明するための模式展開図である。

【図5】本発明の第2の実施例の積層型誘電体フィルタ を説明するための斜視図である。 【図6】図5のX-X線断面図である。

【図7】本発明の第3および第5の実施例の積層型誘電体フィルタを説明するための模式展開図である。

【図8】本発明の第3および第5の実施例の積層型誘電体フィルタを説明するための斜視図である。

【図9】図8のX-X線断面図である。

【図10】本発明の第4の実施例の積層型誘電体フィルタを説明するための模式展開図である。

【図11】本発明の第4の実施例の積層型誘電体フィルタを説明するための斜視図である。

【図12】図11のX-X線断面図である。

【図13】本発明の第6の実施例の積層型誘電体フィルタを説明するための模式展開図である。

【図14】本発明の第6の実施例の積層型誘電体フィルタを説明するための斜視図である。

【図15】図14のX-X線断面図である。

【図16】本発明の第6の実施例の積層型誘電体フィルタの等価回路図である。

【図17】本発明の第6の実施例の積層型誘電体フィルタの周波数特性を説明するための図である。

【図18】本発明者達が案出した従来の誘電体フィルタ を説明するための模式展開図である。

【図19】本発明者達が案出した従来の誘電体フィルタ を説明するための斜視図である。

#### 【符号の説明】

11~16…誘電体層

21a、21b、22a、22b、23a、23b…共 振線路

21、22…共振素子

30…内部アース電極

4 1…入力用電極

42…出力用電極

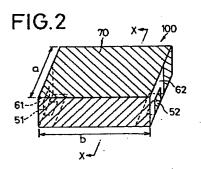
53~55…出力端子

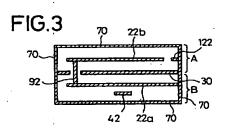
70、71…アース電極

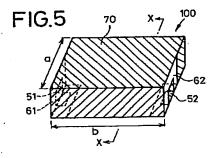
[図2]

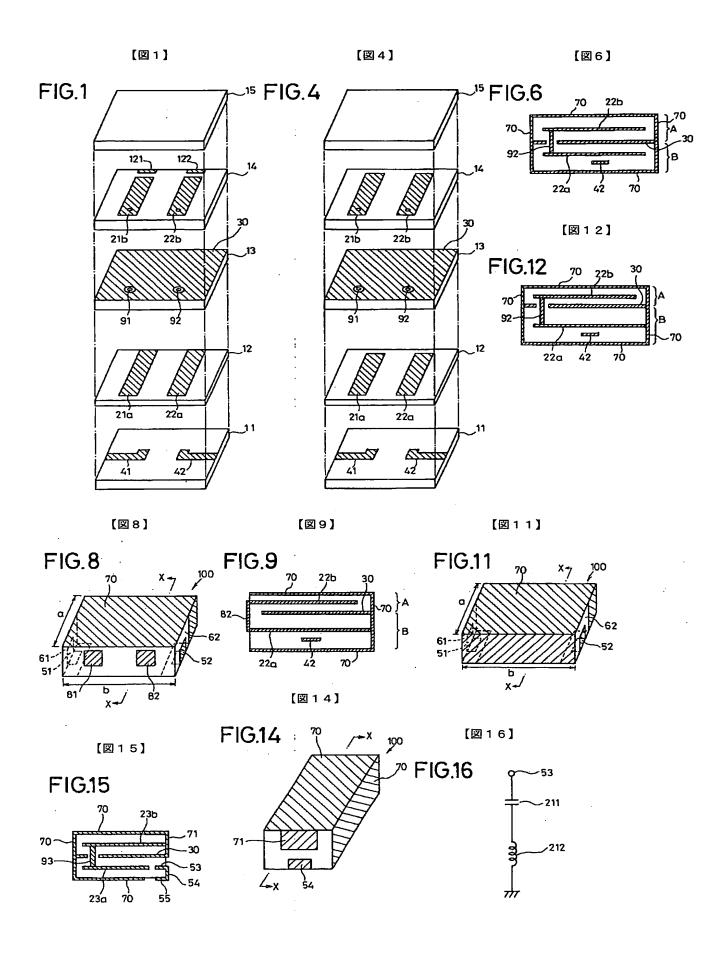
【図3】

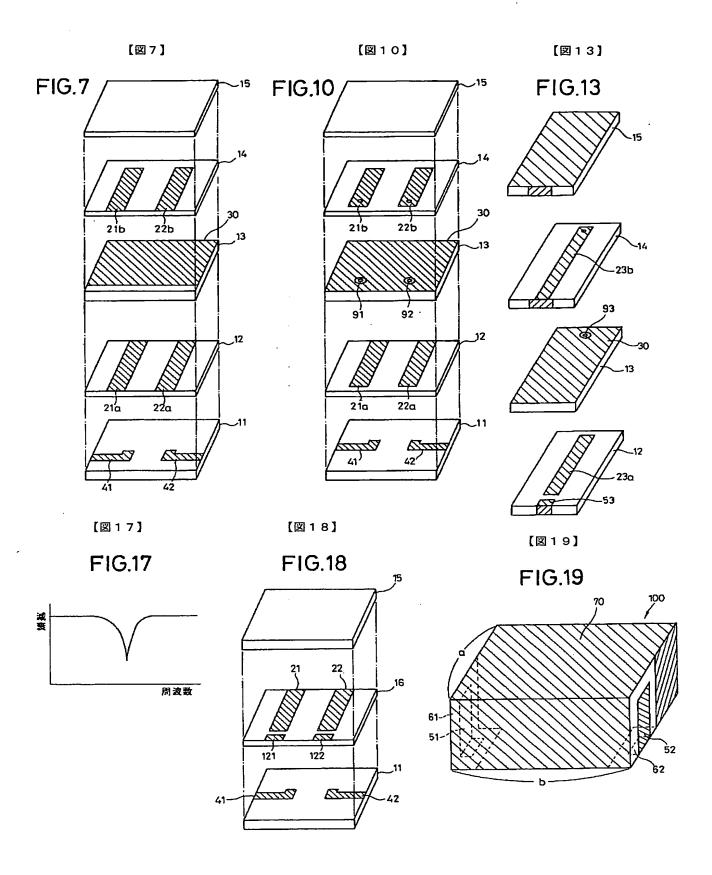
[図5]











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#### **CLAIMS**

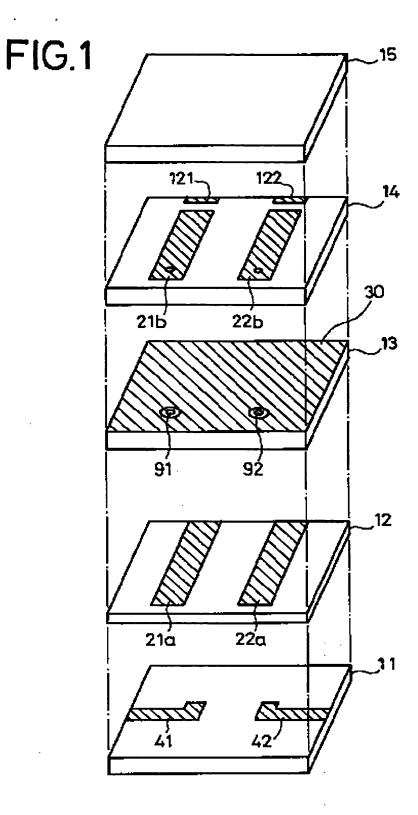
# [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The dielectric filter characterized by having the resonant-line way of the stripline mold more than two-layer [in which said resonant element was prepared up and down] in the dielectric filter of the stripline mold with which the resonant element is formed into the ground inter-electrode dielectric.

[Claim 2] The dielectric filter characterized by the ground inter-electrode dielectric layer thickness in which said resonant element is a resonant element of an one end short circuit mold, and the open end of said resonant element exists in a dielectric filter according to claim 1 being thinner than the ground inter-electrode dielectric layer thickness in which the short circuit edge of said resonant element exists.

[Claim 3] The dielectric filter characterized by the dielectric constant of the ground inter-electrode dielectric layer in which the resonant-line way of at least one layer exists in a dielectric filter according to claim 1 or 2 among the resonant-line ways more than two-layer [ which constitutes said resonant element ] being smaller than the dielectric constant of the ground inter-electrode dielectric layer in which the resonant-line way of other layers exists.

[Translation done.]



\* NOTICES \*

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#### **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

# [Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] Especially this invention relates to the dielectric filter used for the high frequency circuit filter used for high frequency circuit wireless devices, such as portable telephone, an antenna duplexer, etc. about a dielectric filter.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] <u>Drawing 18</u> and <u>drawing 19</u> are the \*\* type development views and perspective views of the dielectric filter which this invention persons invented, respectively.

[0004] Next, as shown in drawing 19, the ground electrode 70 is formed in the side face and rear face except the input terminal section 61 and the output terminal section 62 at the front face of a layered product 100, and a list. The input terminal 51 which is electrically insulated from the ground electrode 70 in the input terminal section 61 formed in the side face and rear face of a layered product 100, and is electrically connected to the electrode 41 for an input, It insulated from the ground electrode 70 electrically in the output terminal section 62 formed in the side face and rear face of a layered product 100, and the output terminal 52 electrically connected to the electrode 42 for an output was formed and constituted.

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, although it is required increasingly strongly that the demand of a miniaturization should have become strong, the dielectric filter used for the interior along with it should also be miniaturized especially in the portable telephone terminal with which such a dielectric filter is used, and the occupancy area should be made small Since resonant elements 21 and 22 needed to have about 1 / four waves of die length in the same side in the dielectric filter of the structure mentioned above, for example, respectively, it was difficult to make the occupancy area small.

[0006] Therefore, it is miniaturized and the purpose of this invention is to offer a dielectric filter with a small occupancy area when mounting.

[0007]

[Means for Solving the Problem] According to this invention, in the dielectric filter of the stripline mold with which the resonant element is formed into the ground inter-electrode dielectric, the dielectric filter characterized by having the resonant-line way of the stripline mold more than two-layer [ in which said resonant element was prepared up and down ] is obtained.

[8000]

[Function] In this invention, since it has the resonant-line way of the stripline mold more than two-layer [ in which the

resonant element was prepared up and down], occupancy area by the resonant element can be made small, consequently occupancy area of a dielectric filter can be made small.

[0009] The connection between the upper resonant-line way and a lower layer resonant-line way May go with the electrode for connection prepared in the side face of a dielectric filter, and the beer hall which was prepared into the dielectric layer between the upper resonant-line way and a lower layer resonant-line way, and filled up the interior with the conductor may perform, and Although it is prepared into the dielectric layer between the upper resonant-line way and a lower layer resonant-line way and the interior is not filled up with a conductor, the through hole which prepared the conductor in the side face may perform.

[0010] If the upper resonant-line way and a lower layer resonant-line way are connected by the beer hall or the through hole, since the resonant element constituted by these will not be exposed to the exterior of a dielectric filter, effect from the outside to a filter shape can be made small. moreover, when connection between the upper resonant-line way and a lower layer resonant-line way is made with the electrode for connection prepared in the side face of a dielectric filter. Since the front end section of the upper resonant-line way and the front end section of a lower layer resonant-line way are made exposed to the side face of a dielectric filter, lay length in which the resonant-line way of a dielectric layer in which an upper resonant-line way and a lower layer upper resonant-line way are established, respectively extends can be shortened.

[0011] The resonant element of the one end short circuit mold which short-circuited one end and opened the other end wide as a resonant element, and the resonant element of the both-ends open sand mold which opened both ends wide can be used. Moreover, as a dielectric filter, it is applicable to the filter of the COM line mold which has arranged the short circuit edge in the same direction, and the filter of the INTADEJITARU mold which has arranged the short circuit edge by turns.

[0012] By making thinner than the ground inter-electrode dielectric layer thickness in which the short circuit edge of a resonant element exists ground inter-electrode dielectric layer thickness in which the open end of a resonant element exists as a resonant element in using the resonant element of an one end short circuit mold The open end part of a resonant element becomes more close to a ground, electrostatic capacity will be formed between the open end part of a resonant element, and a ground electrode, and it will be added to the electrostatic capacity of a parallel resonant circuit when this electrostatic capacity also carries out equivalent transformation of the resonant element. Therefore, about resonance frequency, the inductance of the same, then a parallel resonant circuit will be small, it will end, as a result, the die length of a resonant element also becomes short, and the die length of a dielectric filter also becomes short. [0013] Moreover, since a dielectric constant can enlarge association between the resonant-line ways which exist in a small dielectric layer by making smaller than the dielectric constant of the ground inter-electrode dielectric layer in which the resonant-line way of other layers exists the dielectric constant of the ground inter-electrode dielectric layer in which the resonant-line way of at least one layer exists among the resonant-line ways more than two-layer [ which constitutes a resonant element ], the degree of freedom of a design can be increased.

[0014] Furthermore, since the characteristic impedance of the resonant-line way of the part near an open end and the characteristic impedance of the resonant-line way of the part near a short circuit edge can be greatly changed by changing the dielectric constant of the dielectric layer in which an open end exists, and the dielectric constant of the dielectric with which a short circuit edge exists when using the resonant element of an one end short circuit mold as a resonant element, the spurious characteristics of a dielectric filter are improvable.

[0015] Moreover, this invention can be applied also to a trap filter and the resonant element in this case is constituted by the inductance component constituted by the resonant-line way more than two-layer, and the capacity component formed in the gap of a resonant-line way and an input terminal.

[Example] Hereafter, it explains with reference to the drawing of attachment of the example of this invention. [0017] <u>Drawing 1</u> is the \*\* type development view of the 1st example of this invention, <u>drawing 2</u> is the perspective view of this example, and <u>drawing 3</u> is X-X-ray sectional view of <u>drawing 2</u>.

[0018] The electrode 41 for an input which laps with a part of resonant-line way 21a of the input side in which the end section carries out a postscript, and the end section form the electrode 42 for an output which laps with a part of resonant-line way 22a of the output side which carries out a postscript on a dielectric layer 11.

[0019] On the dielectric layer 12 by which a laminating is carried out on a dielectric layer 11, the end section The (back end section) Resonant-line way 21a and the end section (back end section) which are electrically connected to the ground electrode 70 which carries out a postscript, and constitute a part of quarter-wave length mold stripline resonant element of an input side are electrically connected to the ground electrode 70 which carries out a postscript. A part of quarter-wave length mold stripline resonant element of an output side Resonant-line way 21b to constitute is formed

with predetermined spacing.

[0020] The internal ground electrode 30 is formed on the dielectric layer 13 by which a laminating is carried out on a dielectric layer 12. In addition, it insulates with the internal ground electrode 30 electrically, respectively, the beer hall 92 for connecting the beer hall 91 for connecting to a dielectric layer 13 resonant-line way 21a and resonant-line way 21b which carries out a postscript, resonant-line way 22a, and resonant-line way 22b that carries out a postscript is formed, and it fills up with a conductor in these beer halls 91 and 92.

[0021] Resonant-line way 22b which constitutes a part of resonant-line way 21b which constitutes a part of quarter-wave length mold stripline resonant element of an input side, and quarter-wave length mold stripline resonant element of an output side is formed with predetermined spacing on the dielectric layer 14 by which a laminating is carried out on a dielectric layer 13. The back end sections of resonant-line way 21b and resonant-line way 22b are the open end of the quarter-wave length mold stripline resonant element of an input side, and the open end of the quarter-wave length mold stripline resonant element of an output side, respectively.

[0022] The beer hall 91 where the front end section of resonant-line way 21a prepared on the front end section of resonant-line way 21b prepared on the dielectric layer 14 and a dielectric layer 12 was prepared in the dielectric layer 13, and the interior was filled up with the conductor connects, and the quarter-wave length mold stripline resonant element of an input side is constituted. The beer hall 92 where the front end section of resonant-line way 22a prepared on the front end section of resonant-line way 22b prepared on the dielectric layer 14 and a dielectric layer 12 was prepared in the dielectric layer 13, and the interior was filled up with the conductor connects, and the quarter-wave length mold stripline resonant element of an output side is constituted.

[0023] Furthermore, the end section is electrically connected to the ground electrode 70, and the other end forms the predetermined distance detached building \*\*\*\*\*\* tracks 21 and 22 and the electrodes 121 and 122 with which it counters, respectively on a dielectric layer 14 from the open end of the resonant-line ways 21b and 22b, and inductive coupling of between the resonant element of an input side and the resonant elements of an output side is carried out. [0024] The laminating of the dielectric layer 15 by which the ground electrode 70 is formed on a front face on a dielectric layer 14 is carried out, dielectric layers 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 are constituted in one, it calcinates after that, and a layered product 100 is formed.

[0025] Next, as shown in drawing 2, the ground electrode 70 is formed in the side face and rear face except the input terminal section 61 and the output terminal section 62 at the front face of a layered product 100, and a list. The input terminal 51 which is electrically insulated from the ground electrode 70 and the internal ground electrode 30 in the input terminal section 61 formed in the side face and rear face of a layered product 100, and is electrically connected to the electrode 41 for an input, It insulates from the ground electrode 70 and the internal ground electrode 30 electrically in the output terminal section 62 formed in the side face and rear face of a layered product 100, and the output terminal 52 electrically connected to the electrode 42 for an output is formed.

[0026] In the dielectric filter of this example constituted as mentioned above, since a quarter-wave length mold resonant element is constituted by the resonant-line ways 21a and 22a on a dielectric layer 12, and the resonant-line ways 21b and 22b on a dielectric layer 14, respectively, extension lay length a of the resonant-line ways 21a, 22a, 21b, and 22b of a dielectric filter becomes short, therefore it can make small occupancy area at the time of mounting. Moreover, in this example, since it has connected, respectively by the beer halls 91 and 92 where the resonant-line ways 21a and 22a on a dielectric layer 12 and the resonant-line ways 21b and 22b on a dielectric layer 14 were formed in the dielectric layer 13, and the interior was filled up with the conductor and the resonant element constituted by these is not exposed to the exterior of a dielectric filter, effect from the outside to a filter shape can be made small. [0027] Next, the manufacture approach of the dielectric filter of the 1st example of this invention is explained.

[0028] This dielectric filter from building the conductor in a beer hall 91 and 92 in the resonant-line ways 21a, 22a, 21b, and 22b, electrodes 121 and 122, the electrode 41 for an input and the electrode 42 for an output, and internal ground electrode 30 list in a dielectric completely It is desirable to use the low thing of specific resistance with little loss for the conductor in a beer hall 91 and 92 at the resonant-line ways 21a, 22a, 21b, and 22b, electrodes 121 and 122, the electrode 41 for an input and the electrode 42 for an output, and internal ground electrode 30 list. Ag system of low resistance, Or it is desirable to use the conductor of Cu system.

[0029] The ceramic dielectric with which the miniaturization of dielectric constant epsilongamma is attained high by dependability as a dielectric to be used since it is large is desirable.

[0030] Moreover, after applying conductive paste to the Plastic solid of ceramic powder and forming an electrode pattern as the manufacture approach, it is desirable to unite with a ceramic dielectric, where it carried out the laminating, and it calcinated each Plastic solid further, it carried out eburnation and the laminating of the conductor is carried out to the interior.

[0031] To use the conductor of Ag system or Cu system, the melting point of those conductors is low and carrying out coincidence baking with the usual dielectric materials needs to use the dielectric materials which may be calcinated at temperature lower than those melting points (1100 degrees C or less) from a difficult place. Moreover, dielectric materials with which the temperature characteristic (temperature coefficient) of the resonance frequency of the parallel resonant circuit formed becomes [ degree C ] in \*\*50 ppm /or less on the character of the device as a microwave filter are desirable. As such dielectric materials, it is cordierite system glass powder and TiO2, for example. Powder and Nd2 Ti 2O7 The thing of textile glass yarn, such as mixture with powder, BaO-TiO2-Re2 O3-Bi 2O3 There are what added some glass formation component and glass powder to the system presentation (Re: rare earth component), and a thing which added some glass powder to barium-oxide-titanium oxide-oxidization neodium system dielectric MAG constituent powder.

[0032] As an example, it is BaO-TiO2-Nd2 23-Bi 2O3. It is ZnO-B2 O3-SiO2 to the powder of a system presentation. System glass powder was mixed and mixed powder was obtained. Subsequently, the solvent of an acrylic organic binder, a plasticizer, toluene, and an alcoholic system was added to this mixed powder, and it fully mixed with the alumina ball, and considered as the slurry. And the green sheet with a thickness of 0.2mm - 0.5mm was created with the doctor blade method using this slurry.

[0033] Next, the conductor pattern shown in <u>drawing 1</u> by using a silver paste as conductive paste was printed, respectively, subsequently, after piling up and carrying out the laminating of the required green sheet so that it may become the structure of <u>drawing 1</u> in piles in order to adjust the thickness of the green sheet with which these conductor patterns were printed, in the case of the 1st example of the above, it calcinated at 900 degrees C, and it obtained the layered product 100. Specific-inductive-capacity epsilonr of the dielectric after baking It was 80.

[0034] The top face of the layered product 100 constituted as mentioned above, i.e., the field corresponding to all front faces of a dielectric layer 15, And the ground electrode 70 which consists of a silver electrode as shown in the side face and base except the input terminal section 61 and the output terminal section 62 at <u>drawing 2</u> is printed. Furthermore, insulate from the ground electrode 70 electrically, and the silver electrode electrically connected to the electrode 41 for an input and the electrode 42 for an output at each \*\* is printed as an input terminal 51 and an output terminal 52 in the input terminal section 61 and the output terminal section 62. The printed electrode could be burned at 850 degrees C, and the dielectric filter of this example was formed.

[0035] In this example, it is [ the thickness of the dielectric layer B in which the short circuit side of the thickness of the dielectric layer A in which the open end of a resonant element exists, and a resonant element exists ] the same, and there was 2mm, respectively. Moreover, extension lay length a of the resonant-line ways 21a, 22a, 21b, and 22b of a dielectric filter was 3.5mm, the width of face b of a dielectric filter was 5mm, and center frequency was 1800MHz. [0036] For the comparison, drawing 18 and the dielectric filter shown in 19 were formed by the same approach as this example using the ingredient used for this example. In this case, extension lay length a of the resonant element of a dielectric filter was [ 5mm and the thickness of the width of face b of 6mm and a dielectric filter ] 2mm, and center frequency was 1800MHz. Although the thickness of the dielectric filter of the 1st example is thick if the dimension of the dielectric filter of this result and the 1st example is compared, extension lay length a of a resonant element is short, therefore it turns out that the occupancy area of the dielectric filter at the time of mounting is also small.

[0037] Next, the 2nd example of this invention is explained.

[0038] <u>Drawing 4</u> is the \*\* type development view of the 2nd example of this invention, <u>drawing 5</u> is the perspective view of this example, and <u>drawing 6</u> is X-X-ray sectional view of <u>drawing 5</u>.

[0039] Although the resonant element of the output side constituted in the 1st example of the above by the resonant element and the resonant-line ways 22a and 22b of an input side which are constituted by the resonant-line ways 21a and 21b was a resonant element of a single-sided short circuit mold In this example, although it differs from the 1st example in that the resonant element of the output side constituted by the resonant element and the resonant-line ways 22a and 22b of an input side which are constituted by the resonant-line ways 21a and 21b is a resonant element of a both-ends open sand mold, other configurations are the same as that of the 1st example of the above.

[0040] Also in this example, since a resonant element is constituted by the resonant-line ways 21a and 22a on a dielectric layer 12, and the resonant-line ways 21b and 22b on a dielectric layer 14, respectively, extension lay length a of the resonant-line ways 21a, 22a, 21b, and 22b of a dielectric filter becomes short, therefore it can make small occupancy area at the time of mounting. Moreover, also in this example, since it has connected, respectively by the beer halls 91 and 92 where the resonant-line ways 21a and 22a on a dielectric layer 12 and the resonant-line ways 21b and 22b on a dielectric layer 14 were formed in the dielectric layer 13, and the interior was filled up with the conductor and the resonant element constituted by these is not exposed to the exterior of a dielectric filter, effect from the outside to a filter shape can be made small.

[0041] Also in this example, the same thing as the ingredient used for the 1st example was used, and the dielectric filter was created by the same approach as the 1st example. Consequently, it is [ dielectric layer thickness B in which the short circuit side of dielectric layer thickness A in which the open end of a resonant element exists and a resonant element exists ] the same, and there was 2mm, respectively. Moreover, extension lay length a of the resonant-line ways 21a, 22a, 21b, and 22b of a dielectric filter was 3.5mm, the width of face b of a dielectric filter was 5mm, and center frequency was 900MHz.

[0042] Next, the 3rd example of this invention is explained.

[0043] <u>Drawing 7</u> is the \*\* type development view of the 3rd example of this invention, <u>drawing 8</u> is the perspective view of this example, and <u>drawing 9</u> is X-X-ray sectional view of <u>drawing 8</u>.

[0044] Thickness of the dielectric layer B in which the short circuit side of the thickness of the dielectric layer A in which the open end of a resonant element exists, and a resonant element exists in the 1st example of the above is made the same. Furthermore, although it connected, respectively by the beer halls 91 and 92 where the resonant-line ways 21a and 22a on a dielectric layer 12 and the resonant-line ways 21b and 22b on a dielectric layer 14 were formed in the dielectric layer 13, and the interior was filled up with the conductor While making thickness of the dielectric layer A in which the open end of a resonant element exists thinner than the thickness of the dielectric layer B in which the short circuit side of a resonant element exists in this example, resonant-line way 21a on a dielectric layer 12, Although the point connected, respectively with the electrodes 81 and 82 for connection which established 22a and the resonant-line ways 21b and 22b on a dielectric layer 14 in the side face of a layered product 100 differs from the 1st example, other configurations are the same as that of the 1st example of the above.

[0045] In this example, by making thinner than the thickness of the dielectric layer B in which the short circuit side of a resonant element exists thickness of the dielectric layer A in which the open end of a resonant element exists, the open end part of a resonant element becomes more close to a ground, electrostatic capacity will be formed between the open end part of a resonant element, and a ground electrode, and it will be added to the electrostatic capacity of a parallel resonant circuit when this electrostatic capacity also carries out equivalent transformation of the resonant element. Therefore, about resonance frequency, the inductance of the same, then a parallel resonant circuit will be small, it will end, as a result, the die length of a resonant element also becomes short, and the die length of a dielectric filter also becomes short.

[0046] In this example Moreover, resonant-line way 21b on the resonant-line ways 21a and 22a on a dielectric layer 12, and a dielectric layer 14, Since it has connected, respectively with the electrodes 81 and 82 for connection which prepared 22b in the side face of a layered product 100 Since the front end section of the resonant-line ways 21a and 22a on a dielectric layer 12 and the front end section of the resonant-line ways 21b and 22b on a dielectric layer 14 are made exposed to the side face of a dielectric filter Lay length in which the resonant-line way of dielectric layers 12 and 14 in which the resonant-line ways 21a and 22a and the resonant-line ways 21b and 22b are established extends can be shortened.

[0047] In order to avoid that these electrodes 81 and 82 for connection are grounded, the front end section of a dielectric layer 13 is not making the internal ground electrode 13 prepared on a dielectric layer 13 extend in this example, since the electrodes 81 and 82 for connection for connecting the resonant-line ways 21a and 22a on a dielectric layer 12 and the resonant-line ways 21b and 22b on a dielectric layer 14, respectively are formed in the last side face of a layered product 100.

[0048] Next, the manufacture approach of the dielectric filter of this example is explained. The conductor pattern shown in <u>drawing 7</u> by using a silver paste as conductive paste also in this example using the green sheet used in the 1st example was printed, respectively, subsequently to these, after carrying out the laminating of the green sheet required in order to adjust the thickness of the green sheet with which the conductor pattern was printed so that it may become the structure of <u>drawing 7</u> in piles, it calcinated at 900 degrees C and the layered product 100 was formed.

[0049] The top face of the layered product 100 constituted as mentioned above, i.e., the field corresponding to all front faces of a dielectric layer 15, And the ground electrode 70 which consists of a silver electrode as shown in the left and right laterals except the input terminal section 61 and the output terminal section 62, a back side face, and a base at drawing 2 is printed. Moreover, insulate from the ground electrode 70 electrically, and the silver electrode electrically connected to the electrode 41 for an input and the electrode 42 for an output at each \*\* is printed as an input terminal 51 and an output terminal 52 in the input terminal section 61 and the output terminal section 62. Furthermore, the electrodes 81 and 82 for connection which connect the resonant-line ways 21a and 22a on a dielectric layer 12 and the resonant-line ways 21b and 22b on a dielectric layer 14, respectively were printed, the printed electrode could be burned on the last side face of a layered product 100 at 850 degrees C, and the dielectric filter of this example was formed in it.

[0050] In this example, it was [ the thickness of the dielectric layer A in which the open end of a resonant element exists ] thinner than the thickness of the dielectric layer B in which the short circuit side of a resonant element exists, and there was 1.6mm 0.5mm, respectively. Moreover, extension lay length a of the resonant-line ways 21a, 22a, 21b, and 22b of a dielectric filter was 2.5mm, the width of face b of a dielectric filter was 5mm, and center frequency was 1800MHz.

[0051] In this example, extension lay length a of the resonant element of a dielectric filter could be made shorter than the 1st example, and the dielectric filter miniaturized more was obtained.

[0052] Next, the 4th example of this invention is explained.

[0053] <u>Drawing 10</u> is the \*\* type development view of the 4th example of this invention, <u>drawing 11</u> is the perspective view of this example, and <u>drawing 12</u> is X-X-ray sectional view of <u>drawing 11</u>.

[0054] Thickness of the dielectric layer B in which the short circuit side of the thickness of the dielectric layer A in which the open end of a resonant element exists, and a resonant element exists in the 1st example of the above is made the same. Furthermore, on the dielectric layer 14, in addition to the resonant-line ways 21b and 22b, the end section was electrically connected to the ground electrode 70, and the other end formed the predetermined distance detached building \*\*\*\*\*\* tracks 21 and 22 and the electrodes 121 and 122 with which it counters, respectively from the open end of the resonant-line ways 21b and 22b, but Although it differs from the 1st example in that did not form electrodes 121 and 122 on the dielectric layer 14, but only the resonant-line ways 21b and 22b were formed while making thickness of the dielectric layer A in which the open end of a resonant element exists thinner than the thickness of the dielectric layer B in which the short circuit side of a resonant element exists in this example Other configurations are the same as that of the 1st example of the above.

[0055] Also in this example, by making thinner than the thickness of the dielectric layer B in which the short circuit side of a resonant element exists thickness of the dielectric layer A in which the open end of a resonant element exists, the open end part of a resonant element becomes more close to a ground, electrostatic capacity will be formed between the open end part of a resonant element, and a ground electrode, and it will be added to the electrostatic capacity of a parallel resonant circuit when this electrostatic capacity also carries out equivalent transformation of the resonant element. Therefore, about resonance frequency, the inductance of the same, then a parallel resonant circuit will be small, it will end, as a result, the die length of a resonant element also becomes short, and the die length of a dielectric filter also becomes short.

[0056] Also in this example, the same thing as the ingredient used for the 1st example was used, and the dielectric filter was created by the same approach as the 1st example. Consequently, the thickness of the dielectric layer A in which the open end of a resonant element exists was 0.5mm, and the thickness of the dielectric layer B in which the short circuit side of a resonant element exists was 1.6mm. Moreover, extension lay length a of the resonant-line ways 21a, 22a, 21b, and 22b of a dielectric filter was 3.0mm, the width of face b of a dielectric filter was 5mm, and center frequency was 1800MHz.

[0057] In this example, extension lay length a of the resonant element of a dielectric filter could be made shorter than the 1st example, and the dielectric filter miniaturized more was obtained.

[0058] In this example Moreover, resonant-line way 21b on the resonant-line ways 21a and 22a on a dielectric layer 12, and a dielectric layer 14, Although extension lay length a of the resonant element of a dielectric filter became long a little rather than the 3rd example since it had connected, respectively by the beer halls 91 and 92 where 22b was prepared in the dielectric layer 13, and the interior was filled up with the conductor Since the resonant element constituted by the resonant-line ways 21a, 22a, 21b, and 22b and beer halls 91 and 92 is not exposed to the exterior of a dielectric filter, effect from the outside to a filter shape can be made small.

[0059] Next, the 5th example of this invention is explained.

[0060] Although the structure of the dielectric filter of this example is the same as <u>drawing 7</u> and the 3rd example explained with reference to 8 and 9, the used dielectric materials differ somewhat.

[0061] Namely, although the point which makes thickness of the dielectric layer A in which the open end of a resonant element exists thinner than the thickness of the dielectric layer B in which the short circuit side of a resonant element exists also in this example is the same as the 3rd example BaO-TiO2-Nd2 23-Bi 2O3 which are the dielectric materials used for the 3rd example at the dielectric layer A in which the open end of a resonant element exists, and the same ingredient It is ZnO-B2 O3-SiO2 to the powder of a system presentation. The mixed powder which mixed system glass powder In the dielectric layer B in which the short circuit edge of a resonant element exists although the used green sheet is used, it is ZnO-B2 O3-SiO2 to the powder of a BaO-TiO2-ZnO system presentation. The green sheet using the mixed powder which mixed system glass is used. The point which makes small the dielectric constant of the dielectric layer B in which the short circuit edge of a resonant element exists rather than the dielectric constant of the dielectric

layer A in which the open end of a resonant element exists differs from the 3rd example.

[0062] In addition, in using different dielectric materials in one dielectric filter like this example, in order to avoid the camber and knee after baking, it is desirable to make it contraction at the time of baking of the green sheet used for the green sheet used for a dielectric layer A and a dielectric layer B not differ greatly.

[0063] Next, the manufacture approach of the dielectric filter of this example is explained. The conductor pattern shown in drawing 7 by using a silver paste as conductive paste in this example using two kinds of green sheets mentioned above was printed, respectively, subsequently to these, after carrying out the laminating of the green sheet required in order to adjust the thickness of the green sheet with which the conductor pattern was printed so that it may become the structure of drawing 7 in piles, it calcinated at 900 degrees C and the layered product 100 was formed. The specific inductive capacity of the dielectric layer A after baking was 80, the specific inductive capacity of a dielectric layer B was 32, and its dielectric constant of the dielectric layer B in which the short circuit edge of a resonant element exists was smaller than the dielectric constant of the dielectric layer A in which the open end of a resonant element exists.

[0064] Thus, in the formed dielectric filter, the thickness of the dielectric layer A in which the open end of a resonant element exists was 0.5mm, and the thickness of the dielectric layer B in which the short circuit side of a resonant element exists was 1.6mm. Moreover, extension lay length a of the resonant-line ways 21a, 22a, 21b, and 22b of a dielectric filter was 3.0mm, the width of face b of a dielectric filter was 5mm, and center frequency was 1800MHz. [0065] Also in this example, extension lay length a of the resonant element of a dielectric filter could be shortened, and the dielectric filter miniaturized more was obtained.

[0066] Moreover, in this example, since the dielectric constant of the dielectric layer B in which the short circuit edge of a resonant element exists was made small, association between resonant elements became strong, and the dielectric filter broadband-ized more was obtained.

[0067] Furthermore, in this example, the dielectric layer A in which the open end of a resonant element exists was able to have the large dielectric constant, and the dielectric layer B in which the short circuit edge of a resonant element exists to a thing with thin dielectric layer thickness had the small dielectric constant, and since dielectric layer thickness was thick, the characteristic impedance by the side of the open end of a resonant element became smaller than the characteristic impedance of short circuit one end, and has also improved the spurious characteristics of a dielectric filter.

[0068] Next, the 6th example of this invention is explained. In the above 1st thru/or the 4th example, although the case where this invention was applied to the band pass filter using association between resonant elements was explained, the case where it applies to a dielectric trap filter in this example is explained.

[0069] <u>Drawing 13</u> is the \*\* type development view of the 6th example of this invention, <u>drawing 14</u> is the perspective view of this example, and <u>drawing 15</u> is X-X-ray sectional view of <u>drawing 14</u>.

[0070] The input terminal 53 which constitutes a capacity component on both sides of resonant-line way 23a and resonant-line way 23a which constitute a part of inductance component, and a dielectric layer is formed on a dielectric layer 12. In addition, the back end section of resonant-line way 23a is connected with the back end section of resonant-line way 23b which carries out a postscript with the conductor in the beer hall 93 which carries out a postscript. [0071] The internal ground electrode 30 is formed on the dielectric layer 13 by which a laminating is carried out on a dielectric layer 12. In addition, it insulates with the internal ground electrode 30 electrically, the beer hall 93 for connecting to a dielectric layer 13 resonant-line way 23a and resonant-line way 23b which carries out a postscript is formed, and it fills up with a conductor in this beer hall 93.

[0072] Resonant-line way 23b which forms an inductance component with resonant-line way 23a on the dielectric layer 14 by which a laminating is carried out on a dielectric layer 13 is formed. The back end section of resonant-line way 23b is connected with the back end section of resonant-line way 23a by the conductor in a beer hall 93, and it connects with the ground electrode 70 in which the front end section of resonant-line way 23b carries out a postscript.

[0073] The laminating of the dielectric layer 15 by which the ground electrode 70 is formed on a front face on a dielectric layer 14 is carried out, dielectric layers 12, 13, 14, and 15 are constituted in one, it calcinates after that, and a layered product 100 is formed.

[0074] Next, as shown in drawing 14 and drawing 15, the ground electrode 70 is formed in the side face except a front face, and the rear face except the input terminal section at the top face of a layered product 100, and a list. The ground electrode 71 list connected with the ground electrode 70, the front end section of resonant element 23b, and the front end section of the internal ground electrode 30, respectively insulates with the ground electrode 70 electrically, and the input terminal 54 electrically connected to an input terminal 53 is formed in the front face of a layered product 100. It insulates with the ground electrode 70 electrically at the rear face of a layered product 100, and the input terminal 55

electrically connected to an input terminal 54 is formed.

[0075] <u>Drawing 16</u> shows the representative circuit schematic of the dielectric trap filter of this example. The inductance component 212 is constituted by the resonant-line ways 23a and 23b, and the capacity component 211 is constituted by the gap of the front end section of resonant-line way 23a, and an input terminal 53. Thus, the constituted filter can show frequency characteristics as shown in <u>drawing 17</u>, and can attenuate specific signalling frequency greatly by adding this filter all over a circuit.

[0076] In the dielectric trap filter of this example constituted as mentioned above, since the inductance component 212 is constituted by resonant-line way 23a on a dielectric layer 12, and resonant-line way 23b on a dielectric layer 14, the extension lay length of the resonant-line ways 23a and 23b of a dielectric filter becomes short, therefore it can make small occupancy area at the time of mounting. Moreover, also in this example, since it has connected, respectively by the beer hall 93 where resonant-line way 23a on a dielectric layer 12 and resonant-line way 23b on a dielectric layer 14 were prepared in the dielectric layer 13, and the interior was filled up with the conductor and the resonant-line way constituted by these is not exposed to the exterior of a dielectric filter, effect from the outside to a filter shape can be made small.

[0077] Next, the manufacture approach of the dielectric filter of this example is explained. The conductor pattern shown in drawing 13 by using a silver paste as conductive paste also in this example using the green sheet used in the 1st example was printed, respectively, subsequently to these, after carrying out the laminating of the green sheet required in order to adjust the thickness of the green sheet with which the conductor pattern was printed so that it may become the structure of drawing 13 in piles, it calcinated at 900 degrees C and the layered product 100 was formed. [0078] The ground electrode 70 which consists of a silver electrode as shown at drawing 14 and drawing 15 at the side face except a front face and the rear face except the input terminal section is printed in the top face of the layered product 100 constituted as mentioned above, and a list. In moreover, the front face of a layered product 100 The silver electrode connected with the ground electrode 70, the front end section of resonant element 23b, and the front end section of the internal ground electrode 30, respectively is electrically insulated with the ground electrode 70 by the list as a ground electrode 71, and the silver electrode electrically connected to an input terminal 53 is printed as an input terminal 54, respectively. It insulated with the ground electrode 70 electrically at the rear face of a layered product 100, and the electrode which printed the silver electrode electrically connected to an input terminal 54 as an input terminal 55, and was printed could be burned at 850 degrees C, and the dielectric filter of this example was formed.

[Effect of the Invention] In this invention, since it has the resonant-line way of the stripline mold more than two-layer [ in which the resonant element was prepared up and down ], occupancy area by the resonant element can be made small, consequently occupancy area of a dielectric filter can be made small.

[0080] By making thinner than the ground inter-electrode dielectric layer thickness in which the short circuit edge of a resonant element exists ground inter-electrode dielectric layer thickness in which the open end of a resonant element exists as a resonant element in using the resonant element of an one end short circuit mold The open end part of a resonant element becomes more close to a ground, electrostatic capacity will be formed between the open end part of a resonant element, and a ground electrode, and it will be added to the electrostatic capacity of a parallel resonant circuit when this electrostatic capacity also carries out equivalent transformation of the resonant element. Therefore, about resonance frequency, the inductance of the same, then a parallel resonant circuit will be small, it will end, as a result, the die length of a resonant element also becomes short, and the die length of a dielectric filter also becomes short. [0081] Moreover, since a dielectric constant can enlarge association between the resonant-line ways which exist in a small dielectric layer by making smaller than the dielectric constant of the ground inter-electrode dielectric layer in which the resonant-line way of other layers exists the dielectric constant of the ground inter-electrode dielectric layer in which the resonant-line way of at least one layer exists among the resonant-line ways more than two-layer [ which constitutes a resonant element ], the degree of freedom of a design can be increased.

[0082] Furthermore, since the characteristic impedance of the resonant-line way of the part near an open end and the characteristic impedance of the resonant-line way of the part near a short circuit edge can be greatly changed by changing the dielectric constant of the dielectric layer in which an open end exists, and the dielectric constant of the dielectric with which a short circuit edge exists when using the resonant element of an one end short circuit mold as a resonant element, the spurious characteristics of a dielectric filter are improvable.

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[Translation done.]

## \* NOTICES \*

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- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

## **TECHNICAL FIELD**

[Industrial Application] Especially this invention relates to the dielectric filter used for the high frequency circuit filter used for high frequency circuit wireless devices, such as portable telephone, an antenna duplexer, etc. about a dielectric filter.

[Translation done.]

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#### DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is a \*\* type development view for explaining the laminating mold dielectric filter of the 1st example of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is a perspective view for explaining the laminating mold dielectric filter of the 1st example of this invention.

[Drawing 3] It is X-X-ray sectional view of drawing 2.

Drawing 4] It is a \*\* type development view for explaining the laminating mold dielectric filter of the 2nd example of this invention.

[Drawing 5] It is a perspective view for explaining the laminating mold dielectric filter of the 2nd example of this invention.

[Drawing 6] It is X-X-ray sectional view of drawing 5.

[Drawing 7] It is a \*\* type development view for explaining the laminating mold dielectric filter of the 3rd and 5th examples of this invention.

[Drawing 8] It is a perspective view for explaining the laminating mold dielectric filter of the 3rd and 5th examples of this invention.

[Drawing 9] It is X-X-ray sectional view of drawing 8.

[Drawing 10] It is a \*\* type development view for explaining the laminating mold dielectric filter of the 4th example of this invention.

[Drawing 11] It is a perspective view for explaining the laminating mold dielectric filter of the 4th example of this invention.

[Drawing 12] It is X-X-ray sectional view of drawing 11.

[Drawing 13] It is a \*\* type development view for explaining the laminating mold dielectric filter of the 6th example of this invention.

[Drawing 14] It is a perspective view for explaining the laminating mold dielectric filter of the 6th example of this invention.

[Drawing 15] It is X-X-ray sectional view of drawing 14.

[Drawing 16] It is the representative circuit schematic of the laminating mold dielectric filter of the 6th example of this invention.

[Drawing 17] It is drawing for explaining the frequency characteristics of the laminating mold dielectric filter of the 6th example of this invention.

[Drawing 18] It is a \*\* type development view for explaining the conventional dielectric filter which this invention persons invented.

[Drawing 19] It is a perspective view for explaining the conventional dielectric filter which this invention persons invented.

[Description of Notations]

11-16 -- Dielectric layer

21a, 21b, 22a, 22b, 23a, 23b -- Resonant-line way

21 22 -- Resonant element

30 -- Internal ground electrode

41 -- Electrode for an input

42 -- Electrode for an output

53-55 -- Output terminal

70 71 -- Ground electrode

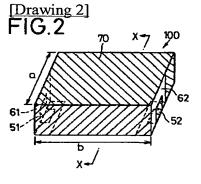
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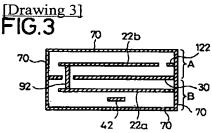
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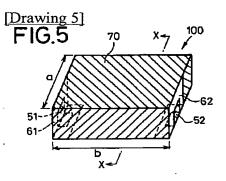
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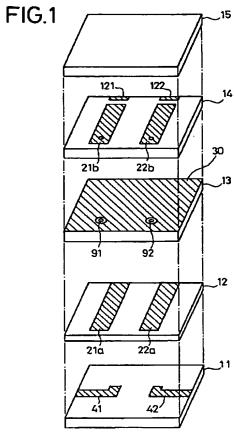
# **DRAWINGS**

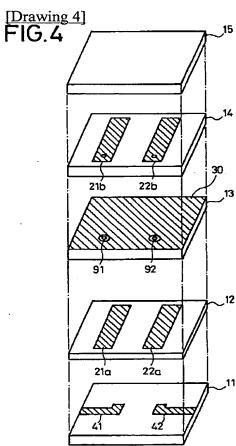


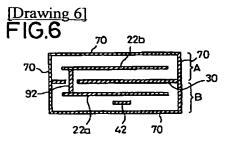


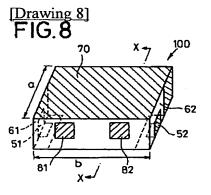


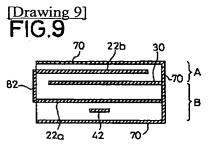
[Drawing 1]

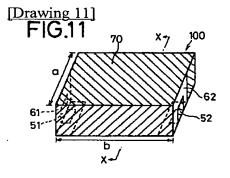


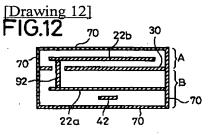




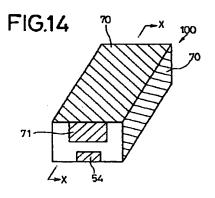




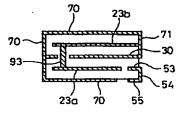


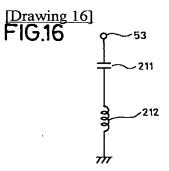


[Drawing 14]

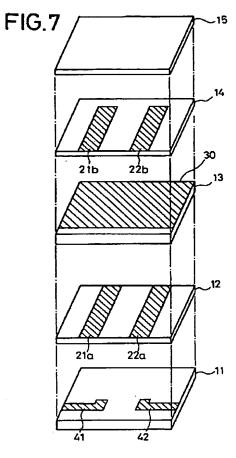


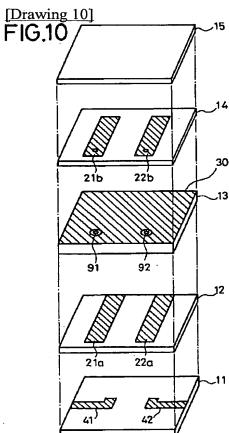
# [Drawing 15] FIG.15



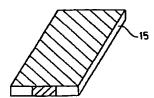


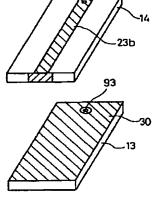
[Drawing 7]

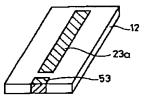




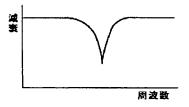
[Drawing 13] FIG.13



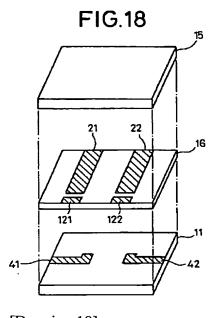


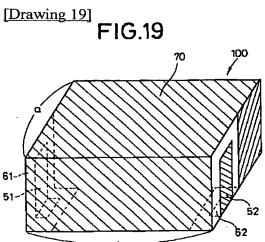


Drawing 17] FIG.17



[Drawing 18]





[Translation done.]